

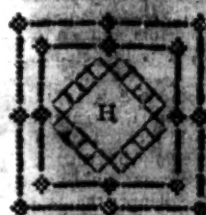
MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, A P R I L 13, 1773.

TO SAMUEL CHASE and WILLIAM PACA, Esqrs.

"To transcribe here and there three or four detached lines of least weight in a discourse, and by a foolish comment, mistake every syllable of the meaning, is what I have known many of a superior class to these formidable adversaries, intitle an ANSWER." SWIFT.

GENTLEMEN,



OW truly the answers you have been pleased to give me, are here characterised, I leave it to every competent judge, who has attentively read them, to decide. Observing only, in my own behalf, that it is infinitely more difficult to reply to writings, which sound like sense, and seem to read as if there was some meaning in them, but, unhappily, frequently labour under a total privation of both, than those, who have never tried it, may perhaps imagine. It is to pursue an ignis fatuus, which, though it be impossible ever to lay hold on, the weary wanderer is doomed to follow, through whatever way it may lead him.

Mindful that I am not writing a volume, but a letter for a news-paper, which is neither equitable nor decent that you and I should totally engross, for the present, I shall give only such little gleanings of legal knowledge as I have been able to pick up; reserving my remarks on the other particulars of your letter, some of which are too curious to be overlooked, for another paper.

Beaten out of one ground, like true French generals, you instantly take possession of another, and still make a show of defence. The doctrine of *usage and custom*, I think, is now given up. Not to under-rate your abilities, you say, it was indefensible, and you cite the very authorities that would have been produced against you, had you persisted in maintaining it. I did my best, to understand your meaning aright, when I *disseminated the idea*, that "your justification rested on the single point of custom only;" and, if I erred *deceitfully*, common honesty bids me declare, the merit was accidental. You have a way of expressing yourselves sometimes in so loose and indeterminate, and sometimes in so perplexed and involved a manner, that there is more trouble in finding out what you mean, than in refuting it, when it is found out. If I may be allowed to give my judgment of your writing, its merit lies in its being *unintelligible*. Like the lingo, or ink fish, you have the art of rendering dark and obscure whatever comes within your vortex. The treatise on the bathos classifies such authors under the denomination of "cells, who wrap themselves up in their own mud, but are, notwithstanding, now and then, mighty nimble and pert."—But, to return: The gentleman, whose opinion I asked, *law your justification*, as well as my question to him, and he understood you, as I did: two or three other writers in the paper, and, in short, every body understood you so. I take no advantage, however, of this fitness; being not afraid to encounter you in the strong hold of common law, and common right; (which I take to be synonymous, the latter being equivalent to, and substituted for, the ancient term *ius cogens*) where you have now entrenched yourselves. I shall be disappointed, if you find this more tenable, than the demolished battery of *custom*, and *usage*.

Your position, that you were "chosen by the parishioners of St. Anne's, who nominated and elected you vestrymen by authority founded upon common law, and common right," contains a matter of fact, and a point of law. If the fact be, that you were not chosen by parishioners, your law falls to the ground, even on your own principles. Let us then state this fact, as it really is. When Mr. Chase was chosen, some private point was to be called—these private points, I fear, often have too much influence on our Maryland politics—and there was some controversy about his election. Sundry parishioners offered to vote, who were objected to, and none but freeholders permitted. This, I am assured, if denied, may be supported by affidavit. I take it for granted, Mr. Paca also was chosen by freeholders only: the general practice of the country, and my former citation from the vestry book, warrant the presumption. If he was not, it is incumbent on him to produce his proofs. In legal understanding, parishioners and freeholders are different persons; the fact, therefore, being that you were chosen by the latter only, your election was either *illegal*, and therefore *illegal*, or you were not chosen by authority founded upon common law, and common right.

By common law, say you, the parishioners have the government of the parish, and are, for that purpose, a body politic. Be this granted, it follows then, that, by common law, every parishioner is, in some sort, a vestryman. And so he is. A vestry, says Burne, properly speaking, is the assembly of the whole parish: at common law, every parishioner, who will to the church-rate, or foot and lot, and who, in short, had a right to come to their meet-

ings. The following is the substance of all I can learn concerning vestries by common law, from Burne, Parson's law, Wood's institutes, Shaw's parish law, Godolphin and Gibson, the most respectable authors on this subject. "Every parishioner, who paid to the church-rates, and no other, had a right to vote for raising parish-rates or taxes. The rates must be with the consent of the major part of the parishioners, housekeepers, or occupiers of land. In order to which, public notice of a vestry must be given: the meeting is called a vestry, but all the persons just mentioned, are not called vestrymen. At such a meeting, the business of the parish is transacted, rates are laid, and taxes imposed for defraying all parochial expenses. And, for these purposes, the parishioners are a corporate body, and may make bye-laws, which is incident to every corporate body. And all this by the common law of England. "If any refuse to pay the church-rates, or taxes, being demanded by the churchwardens, they are to be sued in the ecclesiastical courts, and not otherwise." Gibson's codex, 239. D. 22, 171. Burne's justice, 316, 17. The case of Jefferys, 1 Coke's rep. 66, 67, which you have cited, proves the same. Coke, 2d inst. 439, says, "By the statute of 13 Edw. 1, rates or taxes for repairs of churches, church yards, providing decent ornaments for the celebration of divine service, are allowed to be of ecclesiastical cognisance." Burne, 327. We have no ecclesiastical courts in Maryland—and even I join with you in wishing, that we never may, at least, not as they are constituted in England—how then can such tax or rate, on the principles of common law, if refused, be collected? Hence appears the true reason, why the common law of England, relating to vestries, never prevailed either here, or in any other colony, where the church of England is established; and why the legislature found themselves obliged to introduce a different law.

You have not said, that, by the common law of England, the parishioners may choose vestrymen: indeed, you have said, and proved the contrary. The theory of the casuist, Rutherford, is fanciful and pretty; but it is not the theory of the common law, which knows of no such delegation of powers, as you speak of, from the parishioners at large, to a chosen few. For this, in plain English, is choosing a *select vestry*, which yourselves have declared, can be founded on custom only. In your former piece, you said, "by particular custom, this authority of the whole body of the parishioners may be delegated to a select number, who are distinguished by the appellation of VESTRYMEN." But now, you disclaim custom, which alone can justify such delegation, and rely on the common law, which has no such powers to give.

To give, however, some colour of plausibility to this inconsistency, you affect to distinguish between temporary and perpetual *select vestries*. Now, you have not proved, that there are any where either such temporary or perpetual *select vestries*, "periodically elected by the voice of the parish;" Burne declares expressly, that, "in most places, if not in all, the parishioners have lost the right of electing such vestrymen." And, when you say, that such *select vestries* are of perpetual existence, you contradict both Burne and Gibson, whose doctrine is, that they are "chosen annually, and to manage the concerns of the parish for that year." You contradict yourselves: for, in another part of your answer, having likened vestrymen to churchwardens, you say of the latter, that they are temporary officers. And the reason of the thing proves, that both they and vestrymen must be so.

The vestry of St. Anne's is certainly a *select vestry*, and therefore, as such, never can exist on the principles of the common law of England. Let us, however, consider how it is that you have introduced this common law, such as it is, into this province. Here too your own authorities make against you. And, I may apply to myself, in this case, what Cicero said of an opponent of his, in the oration for S. R. Amerinus—"quod Erucio accidebat in me, nugatorique ac custodiam, idem mihi visum in causa optima." You would have done the celebrated Blackstone far more honour by quoting him fairly, than by the idle compliments you pay him. His words are, "It hath been held, that, if an uninhabited country be discovered and planted by English subjects, all the English laws then in being, which are the birthright of every subject, are immediately in force." And so, refers to the books, which, to make a parade of your reading, you have also pretended to cite: though the monstrous doctrine advanced by one of them, *Saltil*, who puts it into the mouth of Lord Holt, is, that, "the laws of England do not extend to Virginia—being a conquered country, their law is, what the king pleases." Then follow, in Blackstone, these remarkable words, which you have concealed; "But, this is to be understood with very many, and very GREAT restrictions. Such colonies carry with them so much of the English law, as is applicable to their own situation, and the condition of an infant colony;" such, for instance, as the general rules of inheritance, and of protection from personal injuries." The same language is held by a great judge in the case

of the King against Samuel Vaughan, determined 24th Nov. 1769. Lord Mansfield, in delivering his opinion, says, "To be sure, no act of parliament, made in England, binds Ireland, or a colony actually settled, without naming them: but, it is held, all laws of England, both common and statute, go to a colony newly settled, which were in being at the time of such settlement; with this restriction, that they be laws suited to their situation and condition; and, therefore, with this restriction, to be sure, an hundredth part of the statutes of England don't go to the colonies; but, they do go, if they are applicable and adapted to their situation and condition, so, as they carry the statute law, so they carry the common law, that are applicable." Vaughan's appeal to the public, p. 90.

Here then is a criterion, by which we are to determine, where the laws of England are admissible, and where not. The common law jurisprudence of England, on the subject of vestries, has been stated, as it is; the obvious question then is, at what period of our history, was it applicable to our situation, and adapted to our condition? I aver, that it is incompatible with our constitution, and adverse to the whole tenor of our laws.

In 1633, this province was granted as an asylum to roman catholics; and the majority of the people continued such, till about the revolution in 1693; so that, for the first six and fifty years of our history, it is evident, common law vestries were not *feasible* in our condition. The terms *parish*, *vestry*, *vestrymen*, or *churchwardens* are not once to be found in any of our acts of assembly, antecedent to 1693. The singular act of 1676, ch. 20, seems to shew, that a great point was thought to be gained, when the private benefaction of a pious man was appropriated "to the maintenance of a protestant ministry, from time to time, among the inhabitants of St. George's and Poplar-Hill churches;" and is also a good collateral proof, that there were then no parishes. And, that the common law of England respecting parishes should prevail, where there were no parishes, is strange indeed: It could not prevail, because, it would have been *inapplicable to the condition* of the then colonists, which is the rule laid down.

By the act of 1693, ch. 2, the church of England was first established in Maryland. This was but a partial adoption of the church of England establishment; the form of divine worship, according to the prayer-book, was received and enacted; the mode of maintenance of the clergy by *tythes* was rejected; the circumstances of the province being supposed to be then unequal to the burthen, and the forty per poll (according to the express words of the law of 1700) given in lieu thereof. The province was divided into parishes, and churches were ordered to be built. And common law vestries, being inconsistent with our constitution, were rejected, and, in their stead, *select vestries* established; and, says the law, "in any action or actions to be commenced as aforesaid, in the writ and declaration, and other proceedings of the same, the principal vestryman shall be named, together with the other vestrymen, as aforesaid, for the parish, especially appointed by act of assembly." Common law operates, till suspended, or abrogated by statute. Admitting then, for argument's sake, that, before 1693, or 1700, there had been vestries by common law (which, however, I have proved, neither was, nor could be the case) they could not then exist, inasmuch as these acts established *select vestries*, of a nature quite different, and with powers and modes of proceeding totally dissimilar to the common law vestries. See record book, LL, No. 1, from 1 to 20.

But, supposing statutes had never intervened, still I assert, that common law vestries would have been unconstitutional in this province. You say that, by common law, such vestries have a right of taxation, and you say right. Now the exertion of such a right in Maryland is absolutely prohibited. The act of 1650, ch. 25, confirmed among the perpetual laws by 1676, ch. 2, is express, that "no aids, subsidies, customs, taxes, or impositions, shall hereafter be laid, assessed, levied, or imposed upon the freemen of this province, &c. without the consent of the freemen of this province, their deputies, or the major part of them, first had and declared in a general assembly of this province." A resolve of the lower house, in the last session, is no less positive: "Resolved, that the representatives of the freemen of this province have the sole right, with the assent of the other part of the legislature, to impose and establish taxes &c." This principle, that taxes can only be raised by the assembly, hath been very strictly attended to; and your violation of it was my principal charge against you. The commissioners of the county courts may, and do, levy taxes, to defray the county charges; but, they have an express act of assembly, and cannot go beyond the letter of it. So, the vestries of Maryland may, by act of assembly, raise taxes; but they too must adhere to the letter of the law. Even you ground your right of taxation, as vestrymen, on the acts of 1704 and 1722, at the first time that you grant, that vestries by common law, such as, you pretend, that of St. Anne's, may exercise a power of taxation, independent of any

authority from written laws. Thus do you adopt and reject either system of law, just as they happen to suit your purposes; and emerge, at last, a kind of mongrel vestrymen, fantastically produced by a novel and whimsical mixture of common and statute law. Like the fabulous centaurs of old, half man, and half horse, such vestrymen exist only in idea.

The acts of 1693, ch. 20, and 1699, ch. 16, were enacted for the express purpose of "empowering vestrymen to affect their parishioners for furnishing and repairing churches." The act of 1700 established *vestries*; and the reason and policy of the measure is thus expressed by the legislature:—"for incorporating a political body, capable in law, to recover and receive all rights and perquisites accruing or growing due in law or conscience to any parish church or churches, for any pious use whatever, be it enacted, &c." Upon any vacancy in the vestry, the remaining vestrymen were required and empowered to fill up such vacancy, by electing *freeholders* residing in the parish, and the vestrymen are also required to chuse churchwardens annually, &c. vide record book L L, No. 2, from 371 to 383. Here is a system of parochial polity totally different from that of the common law. The first framers of our laws have been admired for the elegant simplicity and precision with which their acts were drawn up; and had they judged the doctrine of the common law, respecting vestries, to be applicable to their condition, and admissible, what occasion for statutes to empower the people to chuse such officers? It will appear, moreover, that this has been the uniform sense of the legislature, from the first establishment of parishes, to this present time. The law 1700, ch. 1, was repealed by the unfortunate act of 1701-2; but, on the supposition, that this act was, ab initio, void, the other, according to Mr. Pica's opinion, continued in force, till the general repealing law of 1704, ch. 77. So that, from 1693 to 1704, vestrymen and churchwardens in St. Anne's parish were appointed, confessedly, under a power and authority deriv'd from act of assembly. If these acts of assembly no longer exist, the power and authority deriv'd from them is gone; and, if there was no common law, respecting vestries, antecedent to these acts, as hath been shewn, it cannot now begin to run, if it was applicable to our condition. Every act that has since been made for laying out and erecting new parishes, has a particular clause, expressly "empowering the freeholders of the several new parishes to chuse and nominate vestrymen and other officers." All these acts are quoted and set down by the unanswerable writer or writers of the paper, sign'd, *Freeholders of St. Anne's*, and need not be again referred to. The act of 1753, ch. 19, is, however, too striking, to be omitted; its title is, "an act, to enable the parishioners of part of St. Andrew's parish in St. Mary's county, to chuse vestrymen and churchwardens." If then any deference be due to the opinion of the legislature, it is clear, that their invariable sentiment has been, that vestries could not be chosen, but by act of assembly. And, however slight y, you, in the wanton petulance of an overbearing fondness for your own amazing abilities, may affect to treat these venerable men, I am not ashamed to take up the sentiment of the young man in Cicero, and to declare, "mallem mehercule, cum istis errare, quam vobiscum verum sentire."

I have already observ'd that your fort in writing, is the obscure. You learn'd it, I doubt not, from the ancients: Juno escap'd from Ixion, and Venus rescued her son from the furious Greek, by the friendly interposition of a cloud. Many merits are ascrib'd to you, merely because you are not understood—"omnia, etiam non bene consulta, in virtutem trahuntur." Fall. The people complacently suppose, that you have some meaning, tho' it be past their finding out; and so, as the same last quoted author said of Marius, "gloriam ex culpa invenit," your groceit blunders may receive applause.—Much stress is laid on the position, that a parish is a "being propagated by operation of law." I wish, in charity to such tyros as I am, in legal knowledge, you had been pleas'd to have been more explicit in your ideas. Till you are, I must content myself with insisting only, that, whatever other parishes may be, St. Anne's is certainly a being, propagated by operation of a positive law, even the act of 1693. And so also is its vestry.

I amuse myself with conjecturing where you will next take your stand. Will you condescend to take a hint from me?—*Far est ab hoc doceri*. Besides an anxiety to redeem my character for charity with you, I cannot help thinking, I owe you something of this sort, and I scorn to lie in your debt. Charity herself would smile, to see you again take shelter in the forlorn hope of the act of 1701-2; to rescue you from this, I offer this hint, which, with a little of Mr. J's assistance, I have vanity enough to flatter myself, you may make the prettiest little point you ever met with in law. In the last paragraph but one of Mr. Pica's opinion, it is said, "the clergy of this Province are not a body politic, with a capacity to take by succession, nor is the forty per poll a transmissible right." The inference is plain, that if the clergy had been a body politic, or the forty per poll a transmissible right, their claim to it would have been sav'd by the clause in the act of 1704. Vestries are bodies politic, incorporated by the act of 1700, and have transmissible rights: ergo, vestries are excepted in the saving clause of said act. Q. E. D.

I am, gentlemen,

Your humble servant,

JONATHAN BOUCHER.

ANECDOTE.

THE learned and pious Dr. Hammond, some little time before Cromwell assum'd the reins of government, was on a visit to his Bookseller, to collate some ancient Hebrew, Greek, and Arabic manuscripts, but his attention was so fully directed from his em-

ployment, by the entrance of a tall man, in the habit and accoutrements of a puritanical trooper, who marching up to the table where the literary monuments were strow'd, laid his hands, without ceremony, on a Hebrew paper, and began to read it aloud. The doctor express'd his astonishment that a private trooper should display such acquaintance with the most abstruse parts of literature; and observ'd, that it seem'd to him to favour somewhat of a miracle. The stranger writhing his face into suitable contortions, and sharpening his voice into the true tone of fanaticism, replied, that it was *INSPIRATION*. The doctor then put into his hand a Greek, and an Arabic composition, which he explain'd with facility, and, (bating his puritanical gestures and modulation) with elegance. The Bookseller, who mean while remained fix'd in silent wonder, at length so far recovered himself, as to whisper in the doctor's ear, that he fear'd the king's majesty was wrong in the war, and that the reformers were assist'd of heaven; but that he had yet one experiment to make, which, if it had the same upshot as the former, would infallibly detach him from his allegiance.

Such was the doctor's embarrassment at the novelty of the incident, that he could suggest no argument to combat the bookseller's insinuations; but desired him to proceed immediately to the experiment. A Welch bible was accordingly presented to the saint, with a request that he would read a chapter, and translate it into English. But he, casting his eyes over the text, instantly broke forth into an *ordinary* style of indignation, and swore that he did not understand one word of it, and that none but the devil did, and retired with rage and confusion at his detection: but care was taken to pursue him to his haunts, and develop'd the mystery of his character.

He prov'd to be one of those disguised Jesuits, who had enlisted themselves, by the command of the general of their order, under the banners of Cromwell, to expose their persons to all the danger and horrors of war, to administer fuel to those flames, which had spread over the kingdom, and threatened its total desolation.

It is well known that there were stations occupied in the king's army by detachments from the same devoted band, whose peculiar charge it was, to avail themselves of every manoeuvre of jesuitical discipline, to extinguish each sentiment of peace and humanity in the breasts of the royalists towards their misguided and infuriate adversaries. Whilst their brethren who had fought on the opposite side, were adjusting themselves to the complexion of the puritans, favouring their spiritual illapses, and urging them, as they had drawn the sword, to throw the scabbard into the fire. Thus by the most refin'd and insidious policy were the publick distresses fomented, and a regular operation carried on in the bowels of the nation, to reduce it to the necessity of submitting, either to the arms or mediation of some foreign popish power.—If the present alarming convulsions in the mother country should produce a crisis equally terrible as that which is here alluded to, it is hardly possible however, that the same ministers will be again employed by the politicians on the continent. The banishment of the Jesuits from Portugal, their proscription in France, the almost universal detestation in which they are held, the *diffidence* into which their learning has fallen, seem the certain preludes of their final extermination from the face of the earth, and that it should ever be in their power to do such signal mischief to this community as some are inclined to persuade themselves, I can scarce be brought to think. Unless at one of those tragical conjunctures, when all the dogs of civil discord shall be let slip; as I am inform'd by those who hold a general conversation with the order, that there is not among them one dangerous head, one single Man of letters.

Baltimore.

CLERICUS.

To three eminent GENTLEMEN at the BAR.

YOUR laudable opposition to the illegal and oppressive demands of officers and clergy hath, it seems, afforded cause for much severe scrutiny into your own conduct. Charges, of notorious exaction, have been brought against you, by CLIENT AND PLAIN TRUTH. Fain would I obviate every thing that hath been said by these ill-natured writers.—What they have advanced, I do assure you, is generally talk'd of, in town and country; and people do not scruple to declare, that the *Parsons are as bad as their neighbours*.—My only arguments, in your favour, are the three following; which I had occasion to play off, y'other day, against a government man.—With what success I leave you to determine.

I. It answer'd no purpose, I thought, to allege a crime against you, of which you had convicted others.—Recrimination is an old woman's expedient.

II. It must not be thought strange, that gentlemen, as you are, of distinguished abilities and genius, should exercise certain unaccountable arts, not in use among common men.—The richest soil produces the rankest weeds along with the most luxuriant flowers.

III. Let what will be insinuated against your probity, some of you are remarkable for domestick, generous virtues; and these, therefore, ought to *atone a multitude of sins*.

What, thank you, did my antagonist reply to all this?—As to my first argument, he said, nothing could be more pertinent than that recrimination of a master in reasoning, *thou that speakest against adultery, dost thou commit adultery*?—As to my second, he absolutely affirm'd, to my very great astonishment, that you were not distinguished either for abilities or genius.—And my last argument he exposted by a most indecent observation.—*Chymists say, we will tell you, there is something good in excrement*—and could he, he continued, think so dishonourably of human nature as to suppose any one of you void of every good Quality.

T W I T C H.

L O N D O N, January 14.

BY a letter from Constantinople we have advice, that the French ambassador being become odious to the people there, on account of the intrigues he has carried on to continue the war with the Russians, has been set upon by the populace, and would certainly have been murdered, if a party of janissaries had not rescued him out of their hands. The letters add, that the Grand Seignor has ordered a party of the above guards to attend him wherever he goes, to prevent any further insults.

The Bostonians, whatever opprobrious epithets may have been bestowed on them, seem, says a correspondent, well to understand, that firmness is a first-rate qualification in the patriotic character, and that he who has once entered the lists in behalf of the laws or liberties of the people, must neither be wearied by delays, warped by artful representations, intimidated by threats, or allured by fair promises, to desert his ground; all which are the common arts and finesses of a designing administration.

Jan. 15. It is said there is a difference in opinion among the British ministry, touching the affairs of Poland, one party being for suffering the powers upon the continent to act as they please, while others are for preserving the treaty of Oliva inviolate, and preserving the body of the republick whole and entire. But, as we are pacifically inclined, it is supposed the first mentioned party will prevail.

Jan. 16. We are constantly complaining in this country against the excess of ministerial corruption, without once recollecting how greatly such complaints affect our national character; for we must be either generally venal as a people, or corruption could never flow in upon us so violently, as to endanger the banks of our glorious constitution.

Jan. 18. The clerks in the secretary of state's office for the American department have received orders to give due attendance, in order to prepare the papers relative to America for the House of Commons.

It is reported, that the state of the publick credit is at present under the consideration of the ministry, and that some salutary regulations, particularly relating to commercial failures, will very shortly be the subject of discussion in an august assembly.

Jan. 19. The powers who can tamely look on and see, without opposition, the dismemberment of Poland, seized upon and cantoned out by three great princes, who have no claim to a foot of land in that country, but that which oppression, rapine, and superior force can give, may one day repeat their inactivity, and become a prey, in their turn, to the same arts of the same blessed mediators.

A certain all grasping monarch has, we hear, marked out considerable tracts within the Hanoverian circle, which he means to lay claim to at no very remote period.

So many alarms have been spread lately, concerning the commercial credit of this country, that we think ourselves happy in being able to throw in a word of comfort, viz. that it is confidently believed, not a single banking-house in this country will be shaken by the great failures in Holland, however distressing their connexions on the continent.

The last accounts from India, we hear, are inconceivably flattering, and give the directors of a great company the highest spirits imaginable; Shaw Allum, the lawful emperor of Indostan, who has for a considerable time been banished from the throne of his ancestors, and opposed by a confederacy of tributary princes, who wanted to shake off the sovereignty of Delhi, has, assisted by the English, acquired a signal victory over the bravest nation of his enemies, killed a prodigious number of their troops, and taken treasure to the amount of near three millions sterling, with which, at the head of his victorious army, he is now preparing for a triumphal entry into his capital.

The British commerce, in consequence of the civil commotions, has never yet extended so far as Delhi; but should the above be true, the India company, and the nation in general, must receive great benefits thereby.

Jan. 27. This morning, about five o'clock, the Queen was taken in labour, when his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor, with other officers of state, were sent for, but before their arrival her Majesty was safely delivered of a Prince, about ten minutes before six, and both her Majesty and the young Prince are as well as can be expected. At noon both the Park and Tower guns were fired on the occasion. The above is their Majesty's ninth child, having now six Princes and three Princesses.

A deputation from the body of American merchants will very shortly wait upon Lord Dartmouth, to receive his Lordship's answer to some proposals lately submitted to his consideration, for reconciling the disagreements between the colonies and the mother country.

The general estimation of West India property, at that 100 acres, with 100 negroes, will clear, after all expenses, 150 hogheads of sugar annually, which, at the usual price of 15 l. per hoghead, will be 2250 l. A year.

A correspondent has sent us the following simple recipe for the piles, which, he says, cured him of that terrible disorder in two days. Take tobacco stem and hog's lard, mix them well together, and anoint the part affected when going to bed; very little of which will effect a cure.

General Gage is on his way home from America, where he has held the chief command with great reputation; but we do not hear that he is either to be succeeded by any other officer, or to reside for any considerable time in this kingdom.

So much base Portugal coin has been circulated in the north of England, that the people absolutely refuse to take any, which is a great inconvenience to many people, especially travellers, who are oblig'd at a great loss on that account.

ANNAPOLIS, April 15.

A correspondent has desired us to insert the following.

It was inserted in this Gazette of the 3d of September last, which was soon after the news arrived here of the many bankruptcies that had happened in Britain, that by some vessels arrived in Rappahannock there was advice of several houses which had stopped payment having begun to do business again, particularly Messrs. Dunlop and Wilson of London. As we are not very certain how we came by that piece of intelligence, and having been called upon to give up our authority by some friends of those gentlemen in Maryland, who assert that no such failure ever happened, we hope they will be satisfied with our declaring that, in future, we shall be more cautious in publishing any article which may tend to the prejudice of individuals, and are sorry we were so precipitate as to insert what we did upon hearsay. *Virginia Gazette.*

* Taken from the assembly-room, about a month ago, a super-fine scarlet cloak, without buttons, which was made too short and lengthened at the top. There was left, in its room, a very indifferent old scarlet cloak, now in the possession of Mr. William Nevins, the mistake may be rectified by applying to Mr. Nevins.

Baltimore, April 13, 1773.

AS I purpose to embark for England either in the fall of the present or spring of next year, I desire all persons who yet owe me money for dealings with Hudson and Thompson, and those whose accounts are due for goods bought from myself, to come without delay and pay me their respective balances; which only will prevent their being sued to the next September provincial or November county courts.

I have now on hand about £. 3500 cost of well laid in and assorted dry goods, which I will sell at a very low rate all together or in parcels, and will make the payments convenient to the purchasers.

HENRY THOMSON.

He has also for sale a few pipes of excellent Madeira bill wine, imported by himself; a quantity of Virginia pork in barrels, and a schooner of about 16 or 1800, and another of 1000 bushels barthen.

Bladenburg, April 14, 1773.

HAVING declined the business of Messrs. George and Andrew Buchanan and company of Glasgow since the first of January last, I shall be obliged to all those who have accounts still unsettled on the books kept by me, if they will come and settle either with Mr. John Campbell who succeeds me, or with myself, without loss of time.

Those who are backward in coming to settle and pay up their accounts, may depend that suits will soon be brought against them; it is therefore hoped they will timeously prevent that unnecessary trouble and expence.

The business is intended to be carried on, as formerly, by Mr. John Campbell. This is not to be repeated.

ANDREW LUTCH.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber in accounts of more than twelve months standing, are hereby desired to come and settle their respective balances, otherways such methods will be taken to compel them thereto, as will be disagreeable to them.

Their humble servant,

EPHRAIM HOWARD.

RAN away from a waggon, on its way from Baltimore-Town to Frederick, near Capt. Thomas's mill, a convict servant man, imported in Capt. Thomas from Bristol the other day, named Stephen Woodridge. He is about twenty-three years of age, five feet eight inches high, born in Cornwall, a black looking well made fellow, brown complexion, blue eyes, wears his own dark hair, and is or pretends to be a farmer, but has rather the appearance of a sailor: Had on a small bound hat, coarse cotton jacket, old trousers, old shoes and odd buckles. Whoever secures him in any jail, or delivers him to Mr. Lux at Baltimore, Jacques and Johnson in Annapolis, or James Johnston at Fort Frederick furnace, shall have forty shillings if taken in the province, and three pounds if taken out of the province.

There is another convict servant who was imported in the same ship, the property of Mr. Russell, in company with him.

JACQUES and JOHNSON.

RAN away from the subscriber living in Annapolis, on Thursday the 8th instant, a mulatto boy who calls himself George Mosley, about 17 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, has a down look and speaks a little. He had on and took with him, a halftick jacket, and one of flannel, black and white striped woollen stockings, half worn shoes, new trousers, check shirt, and a coarse felt hat. Whoever secures and delivers him to me shall have forty shillings reward, paid by me.

ANNE GAITHER.

CAME on shore, on *Dan Quarter*, a small schooner Boat, the skipper supposed to be from *St. Vincent* and his Name *James Thompson*. There is something in the Cargo's hands, which the Owner may have again, on proving Property and paying Charges.

LEVIN WOODFORD,

Cornor of Somerset County.

Annapolis, April 6, 1773.

TO BE SOLD, A HOUSE and Lot in this City, lately the Property of Capt. James Reith, deceased, well known for its pleasant Situation. For Terms apply to

JAMES WILLIAMS, Administrator.

All Persons indebted to the Estate of James Reith, deceased, are once more desired to make immediate Payment, otherwise will be dealt with at the Law directly.

Said Williams has a good Billiard Table and single Horse Chaise for Sale.

April 6, 1773.

THE Subscriber gives this publick Notice to all Gentlemen, particularly his old Acquaintance, that he now lives in the House where Mr. John Brewster lately lived, near the Head of the Dock in the City of Annapolis; where he keeps wet and dry Goods for Sale. He hath also provided himself with every Necessary for the Reception of Gentlemen in private Lodgings; those Gentlemen who please to favour him with their Company may depend on the best Treatment, as it shall be his constant Endeavour to please, and their Horfes will be taken Care of. He would at all Times be glad to do any Kind of Business, that lies in his Power, for his Friends, as they shall think proper to communicate to him by Letter, in the best Manner he is able.

THOMAS HINCKS.

JOHN FINLATER and Co. Late from Europe, Wheelwrights, opposite the new Buildings on the Dock.

TAKE the Liberty of acquainting the Publick, that they propose carrying on the various Branches of the Business, such as Carriages and Wheels of all Kinds for Coaches, Bedlins, Post-Chariots, Carriages, Sulkeys, and single Horse Chaises; also Waggon, Carts, Ploughs, and Harrows, on the nearest Construction; likewise Carriages and Wheels of all Kinds painted and varnished in the best Manner.

Those who please to honour them with their Commands may be assured, that a speedy Execution of their Work and Attention to Business will entitle them to their Favours, and in some Measure recommend them to the Encouragement of the Publick; and they pledge their Honour that for Neatness and Elegance, they flatter themselves, they are able to excel any of the Business ever arrived in Annapolis.

6w

Annapolis, April 5, 1773.

BROKE Jail, in the Night of the 4th Instant, *Timothy Ragan*, committed for Horse-stealing; the said *Ragan* is about 30 Years of Age, about Six Feet high, of a fair Complexion: Had on when he made his Escape a blue Coat and Waistcoat of the same, Country made Leather Breeches, Yarn Stockings and Country made Shoes. *Francis Sellars*, committed on Suspicion of Felony: Had on when he made his Escape a brown Cloth Coat, Leather Breeches, Yarn Stockings, Country made Shoes, all very much worn. The said *Sellars* is about 5 Feet 9 or 10 Inches high, of a dark Complexion, with black straight Hair. Whoever apprehends and secures the said *Ragan* and *Sellars*, so that they may be had again, shall receive Five Pounds Reward, or Fifty Shillings for either of them.

WILLIAM NOKE,

Sheriff of Anne Arundel County.

By Virtue of a Deed of Trust from Captain William Richardson, for the Benefit of his Creditors, To be sold on Wednesday the 15th of August next, by publick Sale, at the House of Mrs. Chilton, in Baltimore-Town,

THAT valuable and well known Tract of Land called *Colonia*, said to contain near 800 Acres, though only patented for 602 Acres. There are about 100 Acres cleared, being the poorest Part of the Land, whereon is built, a framed Dwelling-House, 30 by 20 Feet, with Brick Chimnies, having Two Rooms below and Three above, a Kitchen, Meat-House, Milk-House on a Spring, Hen-House, Corn-House, Stables and Barn, and an exceeding good Apple Orchard, about 40 Acres of Meadow are cleared, and under middling Fence; Part whereof is embarked Marsh, the Rest white Oak Bottom, and upwards of 100 Acres more may be made. This Land abounds with Locust, Maple, Hickory, red and white Oak, and is conveniently situated in Baltimore County, upon *Bully River*, 4 Miles from *Bully-Town* and *Joppa*, and 22 from *Baltimore-Town*. There is a good Fishery, particularly of Herrings in the Season, and plenty of wild Fowl. It is supposed to contain plenty of Iron Ore, from the Appearances, is convenient to many Furnaces, and hath a good Landing. Twelve Months Credit will be given to the Purchaser, and if any inclinable to purchase privately, they may know the Terms, by applying to Mr. *James Christie*, Merchant, in Baltimore-Town; and Capt. *William Richardson* will attend on the Premises to show the Land.

CHARLES JACOB and ABRAHAM CLAUDE, WATCHMAKERS FROM LONDON.

Have just opened Shop, opposite Mr. Ghiselin's, in West-Street, Annapolis.

WHERE they repair all Sorts of repeating, Horizontal, and plain Watches, in the neatest and most approved Manner, and at the most reasonable Rates. Those Gentlemen and Gentlemen that please to favour them with their Custom, may depend on having their Work done with the greatest Punctuality and Exactness, as they will execute all the Work themselves without employing any other Person; and engage their Work shall be done. They will also supply any Person with Watches of their own make, and warrant them as good as if bought in London.

Now ready for the Press, And to be printed by Subscription, in one large Octavo Volume, containing about Three Hundred Pages. (Price Ten Shillings)

FOR Ma. County.

THE DEPUTY COMMISSARY'S GUIDE WITHIN THE PROVINCE OF MARYLAND.

With plain and sufficient Directions for Testators to form, and Executors to perform their Wills and Testaments; for Administrators to complete their Administration, and for every Person any Way concerned in deceased Persons Estates, to proceed therein with safety to themselves and others.

ELIE VALLETTE, Register of the PREROGATIVE COURT, of the PROVINCE aforesaid.

PROPOSALS.

The above will be put to the Press on the First Day of May next, by which Time, it is apprehended, the Subscription will be completed. Every Subscriber shall have his Name and Title printed in the Title Page, in a Label adapted for that Purpose, as in the above Scheme, provided their Signature come timely to Hand.

All Endeavours shall be used to procure a Book-binder, in which Case the Volume shall be neatly bound in Calf, gilt, and lettered, for which an additional Half-Crown will be demanded at the Delivery of the Book.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in (and Money received, if tendered) by the several Deputy Commissaries in each respective County of this Province, as also,

At Oxford, by Mr. Charles Cruikshank.
At Bladenburg, by Mr. Richard Henderson.
At Upper Marlborough, by Ralph Forster, Esq;
At Lower Marlborough, by Mr. Thomas Jones.
At Elk-Ridge, by Mr. John Dorsey, Merchant.
At George-Town, by Mr. Robert Peters.
At Cambridge, in the County Clerk's Office.
And at Annapolis, by Mrs. Howard, at the Coffee-House; Messrs. Williams and Co. and Mr. M-Hard, at the Dock; Mr. Cornelius Garretson, Mr. Robert Johnson, and at the Printing-Office.

PATRICK TONRY,

TAKES this Method to inform the Publick, that he has opened Tavern in a neat commodious House for that purpose, situated in East-Street, a few Doors below Mr. James Brier's new House, being near and very convenient to the Dock; and as he has provided himself with a good Stock of Liquors, and Accommodations for Travellers, as also good Stabling and Provender for Horfes, those Gentlemen who please to favour him with their company may depend on his utmost Endeavours to give them Satisfaction.

Said *Tonry* proposes also, for the Convenience of Travellers betwixt Annapolis and Baltimore-Town, to erect Two Carriages, to begin the Second Week in March inst. to carry Passengers to and from said Town, in the following Manner, viz. To set out One Carriage from his said House, on every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, precisely at Half after Eight o'Clock in the Morning, will stop One Hour at Mr. Charles Dadd's about Half Way to Baltimore, and from thence proceed to Capt. Limes's in Baltimore-Town; and return from said *Limes's* for Annapolis every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Morning, at Seven o'Clock, will wait for any Passengers to breakfast at Mr. Kelly's Tavern at the Ferry, and to dine at Mr. Foster's, where John McDouall lately lived, and from thence to said *Tonry's* House in Annapolis, where, as also at Capt. Limes's, a Person will be appointed to let Seats to Passengers at 10s. each from Baltimore to Annapolis, and the like Sum from Annapolis to Baltimore. Outside Passengers or any Child under Ten Years of Age at Half Price. Seats to be held as applied for. Small Parcels will be carried from Annapolis to Baltimore and from Baltimore to Annapolis at reasonable Rates.

N. B. Said *Tonry* will purchase a Quantity of Rye at 3s. and Barley at 4s. per Bushel, if delivered at his House in Annapolis, where may be had good Geneva, by Wholesale or Retail, at reasonable Rates.

THERE is at the Plantation of Charles Bums, living in Prince-George's County, near Major Sim's, a small red and white Steer, about 4 Years old, small of his Age, and has been there 3 Years marked with an under Bit in the right Ear and a Crop and 8 Str in the left. The Owner may have him again on proving Property and paying Charges.

March 22, 1773.
To be sold by the Subscribers at publick Vendue, to the
highest Bidder, on Thursday July 1st next,
His Lot and House in George-Town, wherein
Doct^r Cornish formerly lived, for Cash or
short Credit.
w6
ADAM STEUART,
WILLIAM DEAKINS, junr.

March 22, 1773.
To be sold by the Subscribers, at publick Vendue, to the
highest Bidder, for ready Money or short Credit, on
Thursday July 1st next,
TWO Lots in George-Town, on Patowmack,
No. 30 and 31, pleasantly situated in the
Northwest Quarter of said Town, at the End of
Falls Street; on Lot No. 30 is a very good Wooden
Dwelling-House, Two Stories high, with a Cellar
a Kitchen, and Draw-well at the Back of the House,
which furnishes excellent Water; Also one other
Lot in the Addition to George-Town, No. 144,
situate convenient to George-Town, not improved.

ROBERT FERGUSON,
ADAM STEUART.

March 21, 1773.
To be sold at publick Vendue, on Thursday the First Day
of July next, at the late Dwelling-House of Samuel
Wickham, of Frederick County, deceased, viz.

A TRACT of Land containing Twenty-seven
Acres, adjoining the other, both lying on
Monocacy Creek, whereon are Two framed Dwelling-
Houses, about Fifty Acres of cleared Land, and
some in good Timothy Grass; also one other Tract,
containing One Hundred Acres, lying on Fishing
Creek, in the County aforesaid; whereon is a good
Dwelling-House, some Out-Houses, about Forty
Acres of cleared Land, and several Acres of Timothy
Grass: There is on the said Land, a convenient
Place for building a Grist-Mill.—Also all Persons
indebted to the Estate of the above said Wickham,
are desired to make immediate Payment, and those
who have any just Claims against said Estate, are re-
quested to bring in their Accounts regularly proved,
that they may be adjusted, by

w11
JOSEPH WOOD, junr. Executor.

Annapolis, April 1, 1773.
ON Monday the 19th Inst. will be opened a
School for the educating of Youth in Spelling,
Reading, Writing, Grammar, Arithmetic, &c. by
W. THORP.

N. B. Any Gentleman inclinable to favour the
above undertaking (that may be desirous of further
Intelligence) I humbly refer their Application to
Mr. William Wilkins, or Mr. Thomas Harwood of the
aforesaid City.

March 18, 1773.
THE Creditors of Mr. Robert Horner, late of
Charles, are desired to meet at the House of
Mrs. Halketson, in Port-Tobacco on Wednesday, in
Charles County, August Court Week next, with their
Claims against the said Horner, in order that a Dis-
tribution of the Money arising on the Sale of his
Effects deced to us for their use may be made.

w6
RICHARD BROWN, } Trustees,
THOMAS BOND, }

March 16, 1773.
THE Subscriber gives this publick Notice to all
his former good Customers, and to other
Gentlemen, that he now lives in the House where
Mr. William Hutchings lately dwelt, near the Head
of the Dock, in the City of Annapolis, that he hath
provided himself with every Necessary for the Re-
ception of Gentlemen in the Tavern Way. Those
Gentlemen who are pleased to favour him with their
kind Custom may depend on the best Treatment, as
it shall be my constant Endeavour to please. I
should at all Times be glad to do any Kind of Bu-
siness for my Customers, as they think proper to
communicate to me, in the best Manner I can.

I am the Publick's most obliged humble Servant,
zm
HENRY GASSAWAY.

N. B. I have a very careful Overseer at my Farm,
within a Mile of Town, that understands the Man-
agement of Horses, if Gentlemen choose to send
their Horses to pasture they shall be taken Care of
agreeable to their Orders; there is a fine large
Pasture well fenced in, a good Stable, and other
Conveniences, that Gentlemen may have them pro-
vided for in the best Manner; all Care shall be
taken that they do not get away. If they should I
will not see them forth coming.
H. G.

Baltimore, March 24, 1773.
THE Subscribers give this publick Notice,
that they have begun to inoculate, and will
continue till the 10th of July. Those that chuse to
come are requested to give timely Notice, that pro-
per Accommodations may be provided for their Re-
ception.
HENRY STEVENSON,
JOHN COULTER.

Port-Tobacco, February 23, 1773.
ALL Persons indebted to Mess. John Yarnall
and Son, for Dealings with their Port-Tobac-
co, Newport, and Virginia Stores, are desired to make
immediate Payment to
10v
GEORGE GRAY.

Prince-George's County, March 12, 1773.
NOTTINGHAM RACES.
To be run for, on Tuesday the Twenty-fifth Day of
May next,

A PURSE of Forty Pounds Currency, free for
any Horse, Mare, or Gelding, carrying
Weight for Age, viz. Four Years old, 7 Stone;
Five Years old, 8 Stone; Six Years old, 8 Stone 7
Pounds; and aged, 9 Stone. Heats Four Miles
each.

On Wednesday the Twenty-sixth, a give and
take Purse of Twenty Pounds, free for any Horse,
Mare, or Gelding, (the Winner the preceding Day
excepted) a Horse Fourteen Hands high to carry 8
Stone, and rise and fall agreeable to the Rules of
Racing. Heats Three Miles each.

And, On Thursday the Twenty-seventh, a Purse
of Ten Pounds to be run for, Four Years old Colts
and Fillies, Colts to carry 8 Stone, and Fillies 109
Pounds. Heats Two Miles each, (the winning
Horse, &c. of the First and Second Days excepted).

The Horses &c. winning Two clear Heats any of
the above Days, shall be entitled to the Purse for
which he starts. The Horses for the First Days
Purse to be entered on Monday the 17th, with Mr.
John Dorsett, and Mr. John Russ, before Twelve
o'Clock at Noon, and pay Fifty Shillings Entrance,
Subscribers of Forty Shillings to be allowed that
Sum in the Entrance. For the Second Day Sub-
scribers as above, Ten Shillings. Non-Subscribers,
Thirty Shillings; and for the Third, Subscribers as
above, to pay one Dollar, and Non-Subscribers
Twenty Shillings Entrance, or double at the Post
each Day. The Horses &c. for the Second Day to
be measured and entered by the above Persons, be-
tween the Hours of Eleven and Twelve in the Fore-
noon, and those for the Colts Purse on Tuesday also.
Certificates of the Ages of the several Horses,
Mares, and Geldings, to be produced when enter-
ed. The Winner the First Day to pay Twenty
Shillings; the Second Ten; and the Third Five
Shillings for the Use of Weights and Scales; to start
precisely at One o'Clock each Day. Proper Judges
will be appointed to determine all Disputes that may
arise.

N. B. Three reputed running Horses to start
each Day or no Race.

March 12, 1773.
ALL Persons who have any Demands against the
Estate of Samuel Burgess, late of Anne-Arundel
County, deceased, are desired to bring their Ac-
counts in legally proved, that they may be adjusted,
and all those indebted to the said Estate, are desired
to make immediate Payment, to

w4
JANE BURGESS, Executrix.
N. B. I still carry on the Blacksmiths Business,
and shall be obliged to my Friends for the continu-
ance of their Favours.

March 10, 1773.
To be sold to the highest Bidder, on Saturday the First
Day of May next, at the Dwelling-House of the Sub-
scriber, within Four Miles of the Patuxent Iron-
Works, and Nine Miles above Bladensburg, in
Prince-George's County,

PART of a Tract of Land called Winterfall's
Range, containing about 270 Acres, on which
is a new Brick Dwelling-House covered with Cypress
Shingles, 36 by 30 Feet, containing Four Rooms
on each Floor, four of which are Fire Rooms; a
good Kitchen, a Weaving Shop, Pantry and Cellar
below the House; the Whole finished in a Workman
like Manner; Two Tobacco Houses, One of which
48 by 24 Feet, the other 40 by 24, both in good
Repairs; a Meat-House, a Negro Quarter, a Stable,
and other Out-Houses, an Apple Orchard, contain-
ing about 200 bearing Trees, besides 2 Peach Or-
chards, and a good many Cherry Trees, about 25
Acres of the Land fit for Meadow Ground, Five
Acres of which now in Timothy, and 10 Acres
ditched and grubbed. The Land is very level and
fit for Tobacco, Corn or Wheat. The Purchaser
may have Possession the First of December next, and
liberty to put in a Crop of small Grain in the Fall.
The Terms of Sale will be made known on the Day
before the Land is put up, and an indisputable
Title will be made to the Purchaser, by

w4
JOSEPH JONES.

Baltimore, January 16, 1773.
ALL Persons having any just Claim against the
Estate of Col. Charles Ridgely, deceased, are
desired to send in their Accounts properly proved,
and such as are indebted to the said Estate, are
hereby required to come and pay to prevent Expence
to themselves, and Trouble to

zm
CHARLES RIDGELY,
DANIEL CHAMBER,
WILLIAM GOODWIN, } Executors.

ALL Persons who have any just Demands against
the Estate of Joshua Jones, late of Anne-Arundel
County, deceased, are desired to send them pro-
perly attested, and those who are indebted to the
said Estate, are desired to pay off their respective
Balances without further Notice, to
wv
EDWARD GAITHER, junr. Administrator.

T O B E S O L D,
THE Dwelling Houses and Lots belonging to
the late John Morten Jordan, Esq; deceased,
situated on the Bank of Severn River in the City of
Annapolis. Any Person inclinable to purchase the
said Houses and Lots, may know the Terms by ap-
plying to

their most obedient humble Servant,
REUBEN MERIWETHER, Admr.
Elk-Ridge, December 18, 1772.

ANY Person that can come well recommended
for his Care, Industry, Sobriety and Skill in
the Tanning and Currying Business, will be put in
Possession of a Tan-yard and Currying Shop, in a
very good Neighbourhood for that Business, and
where he may get a great Plenty of excellent Bark.
The Yard will be let either with or without a young
Negro Fellow, as an Assistant to the Master Work-
man; and as I intend erecting a Saw mill adjoining
the said Yard early the ensuing Spring, the Tanner
may have the Advantage of the Sawdust arising from
some particular Sorts of Wood, which I am per-
suaded will be of great Efficacy in the Tanning Bu-
siness. For Terms apply to
9 H. RIDGELY

BAYBOLTON,

Imported last October, Six Years old this Spring,
WILL stand at Fotherold, my Plantation, about
Three Miles from Alexandria, and cover this
Season at One Guinea the Leap, and Five Shillings
to the Groom, or Two Guineas the Season, and Ten
Shillings to the Groom; and Pasturage Mares may
have good Pasturage, but I will not be answerable
in case of Loss, though the same Care shall be taken
of them as my own.

He was got by that beautiful Horse Sterling, out
of a full blooded Hunter Mare; he is near sixteen
Hands, a dark bay, stout, and well formed.

JOHN CARLYLE.

Annapolis, February 15, 1773

JOSHUA COLLINS,

Musical Instrument-maker and Turner from MAN-

CHESTER.

BEGS leave to acquaint the Publick, that he has
commenced the said Branches of Business, at
Messrs. Shaw and Chisholm's Cabinet Shop, where
all Sorts of Turner's Work is executed in the com-
pletest Manner; also German and common Flutes,
Hautboys, Fifes, &c. of all Sorts and Sizes; all
Sorts of Musical Instruments repaired, Harpichords,
Porte Pianos, or any stringed Instruments put in
tune. He has opened an Evening School for Mu-
sic, at Mr. John Hepburn's, where he teaches the
most modern and approved Methods of playing the
German Flute, Hautboy, Clarinet, Bassoon, &c.
Having been educated in that Science, under the
Care of some of the greatest Masters in England.
Those whom it may please to encourage the Subscri-
ber may depend on being served on the most reason-
able Terms; and such Gentlemen as cannot attend
his Evening School may be waited on in the Day
Time at their own Apartments,

By their every humble Servants,
w4
JOSHUA COLLINS.

Elk-Ridge, December 29, 1772.

WHEREAS Mr. Caleb Dorsey, late of Anne-
Arundel County, deceased, did by his last
will and Testament, bearing Date the 14th Day of
March last past, order and direct sundry Lands to be
sold, viz. a Tract or Parcel of Land, called Calb's
Delight Enlarged; also a Tract, called Timber-Ridge,
and Part of a Tract, called The Mill Frog, all ad-
joining and lying in Frederick County, near Simp-
son's Tavern, about Thirty Miles from Elk-Ridge
Landing, and contains about Two Thousand Four
Hundred Acres. The said Land is well adapted to
farming, and will be sold on the 29th Day of June
next, in small Parcels, or in any Manner that may
best suit the Purchasers;—Also Two Thirds of about
Seven Thousand Acres of Land, lying in Anne-
Arundel County, on Curtis's-Creek, about Seven
Miles from Baltimore-Town, on which is a Furnace,
a good Dwelling-House, and sundry Out-Houses,
with a good Grist-Mill, and Saw-Mill: The Land
is well timbered, and the Water navigable, within
Fifty Yards of the Furnace Door, and will be ex-
posed to sale on the 20th Day of July following. The
Terms will be made known on the Days of Sale, by

MICHAEL PUR, Executor,
MILCAH DORSEY, } Executrices.
ELEANOR DORSEY }

N. B. All Persons having just Claims against the
Estate, are desired to bring them in legally proved,
and those who are indebted to the Estate, are desired
to make immediate Payment to Two or more of the
Executors only.

THE new Ship Baltimore, Burthen Three Hun-
dred Hogheads, Thomas Ireland, Master,
now ready in Leonard Creek, takes Tobacco configu-
red to West and Hobson, at Seven Pounds per Ton.
Insurance is ordered as usual. Those who subscribe
for Capt. Ireland, are desired to have their Tobacco
ready without loss of Time, so that the Ship may
be quickly dispatched.

STEPHEN WEST.